



2019 Mahoning Township Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6370054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mahoning Township water system (public water supply ID# PA6370054), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 330.757.3051 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Aqua purchases bulk water from Aqua Ohio, Inc. to serve customers of the Mahoning Township system. Aqua Ohio's source of supply is Lake Evans located in Beaver and Springfield townships in Ohio. Aqua Ohio, Inc. -- Struthers/Mahoning Valley Division uses surface water drawn from six on-stream reservoirs: Beaver, Pine, Evans, and Hamilton Lakes on Yellow Creek; Burgess Lake on Burgess Run; and McKelvey Lake on Dry Run. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. The source protection area comprises three watersheds in Mahoning and Columbiana Counties and contains over 400 potential contaminant sources including abandoned mines, malfunctioning septic tanks, wastewater treatment plants and lift stations (potential for overflows), and transportation routes located along, or crossing, the reservoir and streams.

The Aqua Ohio, Inc./ Struthers public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the streams and reservoirs. More detailed information is provided in Aqua Ohio, Inc/ Struthers Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling 330.757.3051.

The sources of drinking water (tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Mahoning Township- PWSID# PA6370054

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.7	1.2 - 2.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, NTU (a)	0.19	0.05 - 0.19	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.0%	100.0 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	17.8	16.6 - 19.0	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	50.9	41.6 - 60.1	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride, ppm	0.89	0.78 - 1.05	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	0.42	NA	3	3	2019	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

- a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The turbidity limit set by EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC (b)	25 - 25%	34.5 - 50.8%	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment

- b) The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1.0 indicates a violation of TOC requirements.

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	11	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted under a national program in 2017 on raw (untreated) water samples from Lake Evans supplying the Aqua Ohio, Inc. - Struthers Water Treatment Plant. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the 12 raw water samples collected in 2017. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium, but complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2015. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2015					
Unregulated Contaminant	Entry Point 101		Distribution MR001		MCL
	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Average Detection	Range of Detections	
Chromium, ppb	0.34	0.31 - 0.37	0.41	0.33 - 0.53	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.15	0.13 - 0.18	0.15	0.13 - 0.17	NA
Strontium, ppb	393	380 - 410	373	350 - 410	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.29	0.25 - 0.33	0.28	ND - 0.44	NA

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mahoning Township Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number

Total Organic Carbon: The level reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a Treatment Technique violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.